

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 9, 1910.

THE PARCELS POST.

The President's recommendation of the adoption of a parcels post system for this country is one that we think should meet with almost universal support. Only those who think themselves adversely interested have any reason for opposing this greatly needed convenience—one of the plainest marks of civilization and progress.

The President's moderate proposal is that a parcels post be adopted on all rural delivery routes and that it should be the international limit—be made the limit of carriage in such post, and this with a view to its general adoption when the income of the post-office will permit it and the postal savings bank shall have been fully established. He remarks further that the post-office department "has a great plant and a great organization, reaching into the most remote hamlet of the United States and with this machinery it is able to do a great many things economically that if a new organization were necessary it would be impossible to do without extravagant expenditure. That is the reason why the postal savings bank can be carried on at a small additional cost, and why it is possible to incorporate at a very inconsiderable expense, a parcels post in the rural delivery system. A general parcels post will involve a much greater outlay."

We agree thoroughly with this non-political, non-partisan, business-like proposition for the benefit of the rural districts.

It has been shown many times that the United States is far behind the pace set by practically every other country in the world in the matter of postal facilities. Citizens of the United States pay sixteen cents a pound to send merchandise through the mails within the limits of this country, while they may send the same articles to any country in the world outside the United States for twelve cents a pound.

Congressman Sulzer of New York sent word to the recent meeting of the Postal Progress League that if this organization would send representatives to Washington at once and bring enough pressure to bear on the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to report the Parcel Post bill, he would promise that the bill should become a law before the end of the present session.

"I have never been able," said Mr. Sulzer, "to find any reason for this condition of affairs except the general one that the express companies did not want a parcels post. For some reason I cannot discover the Government does not give this boon to the people. A parcels post would wipe out the postal deficit and give from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000 additional income each year to the United States."

In other countries—Germany, France, Holland, England—the parcels post is thorough and comprehensive, carrying large parcels everywhere, yet no one's business is injured, while every industry and almost every household is vastly benefited. Why would it not be so here?

The President remarks that "the same argument is made against the parcels post that was made against the postal savings banks—that it is introducing the government into a business which ought to be conducted by private persons, and is paternalism."

The argument set forth by the agents of the express companies, however, is that the adoption of the parcels post would curtail the business done by small local stores and by middlemen generally. It does not operate perceptibly in that direction in other countries; why should it do so here?

But quite apart from this fact, suppose a parcels post should result in reducing the number of middlemen to some extent—would that be a gain to the consumers? If the adoption of this improvement should cut into the profits of the middleman, the great masses of both consumers and producers would be benefited by such a result.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT.

Chicago is to have an institution that seems to be very much needed in other cities, too. It is a court which will be devoted exclusively to the unraveling of matrimonial tangles. Petty cases of domestic infidelity will be heard by this court and many of them, it is hoped, will never come before the divorce courts. The judge will give fatherly advice and help to keep families united that but for such advice would be broken up and scattered.

We have no doubt that many cases of divorce might be prevented if an effort were made to show the parties the error of their ways. Many grounds for divorce are so trivial that the fact that they are being considered at all proves that there is no valid ground for separation. If the parties were reasoned with, perhaps they could be made to see the folly of their course. In many instances, if there were a spirit of forbearance and forgiveness, wrongs might be righted through repentance rather than divorce. There certainly is room in our civilization for a Domestic Relations court, as well as a juvenile court.

We believe people are beginning to realize the importance of the family to the state. One author has said recently: "This trilling with the subject of marriage and motherhood must cease. Instead of treating woman as the second thing in the order of creation, she

becomes the salvation of man himself. Such is the new mother. Such is the Bride, the New Jerusalem, which is to come down as God out of heaven. We must approach the marriage question as the vital subject of the ages, and as the means of future regeneration. We must cease to despise that subject which has already become the corner stone, so long rejected by the builders." This is true. The future depends upon the manner in which family relations are kept by the children of men. When homes are ruthlessly demolished, the foundation is laid for national decay.

A FINE SPECIAL EDITION.

We have received a copy of the "fourth edition" of the Havana Post, a fine specimen of journalistic effort. It consists of two parts. The first is the regular news and editorial section. The second is a special addition printed on heavy paper and illustrated profusely with color cuts. It contains beautiful views of Havana, the Morro Castle, of which American newspaper readers read so much during the war with Spain; and many other pictures. We have many special editions in this country but we have seen none that excels this Cuban paper in typographic beauty. There is not an advertisement in the special section. The entire space is devoted to the interests of Cuba, and it cannot fail to attract the attention of tourists to that island as a winter resort.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

From a friend in Farmington the "News" has received a letter containing the following questions: "What are the principles of the Mexican constitution?" "How is the President of the Republic of Mexico elected?" "How long is the President's term of office?"

The present constitution of Mexico is dated Feb. 5, 1857, and it declares that the Republic is established under the representative, democratic, and federal form of government, and that the states are free and sovereign in everything relating to their internal administration. The Mexican government is divided, as our own, into three co-ordinate branches. The Mexican congress is divided into the Deputies and the Senate. The deputies are elected every two years in the proportion of one for every 40,000 inhabitants. The Senate consists of two senators from each state and the Federal district chosen in the same manner as the deputies.

The executive power is vested in the president. He is elected by electors chosen by the people. His term of office is six years, and he may be re-elected indefinitely. His salary is \$50,000.

The judiciary consists of the district and circuit courts and the supreme court of justice. The main clauses of the constitution, with respect to the rights of men, are similar to those of other civilized countries. Aliens enjoy the same rights as citizens in many respects, but they can be expelled from the country if they prove themselves obnoxious to the authorities.

RED CROSS SEALS.

The sale of Red Cross seals at Christmas is in the interest of the fight waged upon tuberculosis, and we gladly call the attention of the public to this fact. In this work everyone can take part without feeling the cost. Through united efforts the small outlay will amount to something.

The following account of the history of this mode of collecting funds is sent us by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis:

"Red Cross Christmas Seals date back in their origin to 'charity stamps' first used for the soldiers' relief funds in Boston in 1862, during the civil war. After the war, this method of raising money was discontinued in this country for a generation, although it found vogue in Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Sweden and other European countries. There are now several hundred different types of charity stamps used in all parts of the world."

"Stamps or seals were first used to get money for the anti-tuberculosis crusade in Norway and Sweden in 1904. After being used in these countries for three years, as a direct result of the interest of Jacob Ellis in this movement, the Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis association, headed by Miss Emily P. Bissell, and the Red Cross society of Delaware combined in issuing a Tuberculosis Stamp. So successful was this campaign that nearly \$2,000 was realized, and the next year, in 1906, the American Red Cross was induced to issue a National Red Cross Tuberculosis Stamp. From this sale, \$125,000 was realized, that amount being almost doubled in 1909. This year, for the first time, the sale is organized on a comprehensive basis, taking in all parts of the United States. A million for tuberculosis work is confidently expected."

Some stories of the good work done through the sale of Red Cross stamps in former years are also told by officers of the organization. In Chicago, a little over \$9,000 was realized, during the past year, and this money for five months supported eight free tuberculosis dispensaries, together with eleven visiting nurses, 1,850 new patients being examined and 8,760 visits made to the clinics. In addition to this for the same five months the Central office of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute was supported, and through this office hundreds of thousands of people were helped in that city and throughout the state of Illinois.

In Brooklyn, the \$5,000 taken in from the stamp sale has gone to support a ferry boat day camp with an average daily attendance of 75. Many patients have been restored to health and usefulness as the result of this work.

In New York, the County Red Cross Day Camp on the roof of the Vanderbilt Clinic has given a chance for new health to hundreds of consumptives. Similar camps have fought the fight against tuberculosis in Kingston, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Washington,

D. C.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio, and in many other cities.

Special nurses have been provided from the Red Cross funds and in some cases, tuberculosis dispensaries have been established. Literature has been printed and distributed, lectures given, exhibits conducted, and legislatures, municipal and county authorities stirred to activity, as the result of the Red Cross Stamp sale of 1909.

A man may lie to his wife but he can't deceive her.

After a woman is led to the altar she is never led again.

In Toronto the pay-as-you-enter street cars run riot.

The world doesn't owe any one a living at present prices.

About the time a man learns wisdom he has no use for it.

Sooner or later a puglist is always beaten at his own game.

Rich people will make Christmas gifts of coal to their friends.

It is much better for a man to take courage than to take a stimulant.

Mrs. Eddy's body, like John Brown's, lies moulding in the grave, but her soul goes marching on.

If ever there was a man who is monarch of all he surveys that man is President Diaz of Mexico.

People conducting establishments without licenses will learn that they cannot take any license with the law.

In the matter of candidates for the supreme bench, President Taft's trouble is an embarrassment of riches.

If the monument to Baron von Steuben had been unveiled sooner how different might have been the end of the potato controversy.

President Clawson on Missionary Work

A recent letter from Pres. Ruder Clawson in Liverpool on business topics, concludes with the following paragraphs of general interest:

"The work is moving along smoothly in the various missions, and we are having numerous baptisms. We have 223 missionaries in Great Britain, and last month they distributed 22,526 tracts from door to door; held 47,825 open air meetings; sold 20,498 gospel conversations; sold 5,818 books; gave away 17,712; and 2,828 families and baptized 106 souls. So you see the elders are not idle, but are devoted to the work of the Master. There are many new openings and if we had more elders, we could use them."

We have already held eleven of the thirteen conferences called for the British mission, and they were well attended by both Saints and strangers, and were splendid and instructive.

The "News" is a welcome visitor at Durham House. I observe that you keep it up to its usual high standard of excellence. I travel a great deal and see many newspapers, but I have yet to see one that is so good for a city the size of Salt Lake that will anyway compare with The Deseret News. I commend you for the superior quality and excellence in finish of your half-tone work. There is no daily paper in England that can approach the "News" in this particular.

"The much more," he said of the "News," and it will be unquestioned. It is doing a splendid work in the missionary field, and is looked for with eager interest. I might say almost "devoured" by the elders who are far from home.

With kind regards and best wishes for you and yours, and for the continued and permanent prosperity of the "News," in which I have always felt a deep and abiding interest, I remain your brother, RUDER CLAWSON.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY A NON-MORMON.

The following letter from a gentleman not identified with the Church will be read with considerable interest. Corporation Steam Ferry, Sunderland, England, Nov. 22, 1910.

Dear Sir—You have, I have no doubt, heard at various times of the persecution of the Elders of your Church have been subjected to in Great Britain, and you will be pleased to hear that in Sunderland at least they are being treated more kindly interest in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

A MUCK-RAKING TRUST.

New York Evening Post.

We learn from a contemporary, with deep regret, that the muck-raking trust, which has been doing its muck-raking work in the direction of a magazine trust. A community of interest, the editors will doubtless call it when put upon their defense, and we must admit that it is not yet quite clear whether there is to be at first a geographical division of the work, or whether it is to be a world of subjects that is to be parcelled out by these lords of magazine creation. But we warn all these earnest souls that co-operation leads readily to more sinister things, as their muck-raking effort and wasteful competition are all too likely to tend to questions of rate-making, to "gentle" agreements, and to so combinations in restraint of the author's trade, and the exclusion of others from the muck-raking field; that is, a limitation of output. With the situation thus in hand, we fear that these editors will then yield to the temptation to charge all that the traffic will bear, with scant attention to the crying needs of the public and a profit before now.

ROYAL BLOOD.

Chicago Record-Herald.

It is only a few years since the Rev. Mr. Nichols of New York created his American aristocracy, and only a few months since he revised it. Mr. Nichols, who has been a busy man, has just published a book to acquaint us with the Order of the Crown in America. These people are the descendants of the kings. There are 100 of them. Mr. Nichols, in rigging up his aristocracy, favored his own section—New York. His earlier researches developed only four aristocrats in Chicago, though later he softened and raised the number to six. Mrs. Watson of Memphis favors her own section in the same way. Most of her scions of a supposed race have their habitat in the genteel south. She allows but four members to New York, just as Mr. Nichols at first allowed but four aristocrats to Chicago. We ought to thank the lady for this evening, though. She should be told, however, that

ferent might have been the end of the potato controversy.

The Library of Congress is the third largest in the world. Few congressmen are familiar with its contents, none master of them.

The House committee on agriculture must feel like saying to the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee, "A plague on both your reports."

And now it is said that President Taft's message was too long. Be that as it may, it was not too short; and no one was compelled to read it.

From now on members of Arizona's constitutional convention must work without pay. They will find that all work and no pay makes Jack a dull boy.

There seems to be a great deal of childish objection to the appointment of Mr. Cahill as supervisor of the grammar grade of the public schools. It certainly is un-Christensen-like conduct.

Already Santa Claus has put a visitation in Secretary Ballinger's Christmas stocking. No matter how full his stocking may be he will find no finer gift in it than this.

In the election to parliament of young Astor, American dollars worked for the Unionist cause, which of course is all right in the eyes of the English aristocracy; in fact in this case it is a horse of an entirely different color.

The Republican congressional committee received \$7,461 and disbursed \$4,373, while the Democratic congressional committee received \$27,790 and disbursed \$27,771 during the recent campaign, according to reports filed with the clerk of the house of representatives. According to results obtained from the amount invested the Democrats appear to have been the better financiers.

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The fool must be answered according to his folly.

"How often does your road kill a man?" asked a facetious travelling salesman of a Central Branch conductor the other day.

"Just once," replied the conductor.—Kansas City Journal.

Willing to Risk It.

Uncle—"My dear boy, it's a fact that the bacilli on paper money have caused a plague before now."

"Nephew—"Well, uncle, you might let me have a few notes. I'm very tired of life—Hillegend Blatter."

Some Signs.

In Mattoon: "Meals, 35 cents; lunches 30 cents."

In Platte Canon, Colo.: "Private grounds. You must not shoot or pick the flowers without permission."

On a street, optical shop: "Broken lenses duplicated."

In St. Louis: "W. T. McCullough, dealer in artificial limbs. McCullough has long legs. Step in and see them."

In Philadelphia: "We are the largest slightly used dealers of automobiles in the city."

Near Clayburn Junction: "Schmeltz & Oeder, general market.—Chicago Tribune.

It Worked Well.

"How is the new filing system? Success?" asked the agent of the merchant to whom he had sold a "system" a few days before.

"Great!" said the merchant.

"Good!" said the agent, rubbing his hands. "And how is business?"

"Business?" echoed the merchant. "Oh, we have stopped business to attend to the filing system."—San Francisco Star.



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